

VUL

Men who have passed all their time in low and vulgar life, cannot have a suitable idea of the several beauties and blemishes in the actions of great men. *Addison.*

2. Mean; low; being of the common rate.
It requiring too great a sagacity for vulgar minds to draw the line between virtue and vice, no wonder if most men attempt not a laborious scrutiny into things themselves, but only take names and words, and so rest in them. *South.*
Now wasting years my former strength confound,
And added woes have bow'd me to the ground;
Yet by the stubble you may guess the grain,
And mark the ruins of no vulgar man. *Brome.*

3. Publick; commonly bruited.
Do you hear aught of a battle toward? —
—Most sure, and vulgar; every one hears that. *Shakespeare.*

VULGAR. *n. f.* [vulgaire, Fr.] The common people.
I'll about;
Drive away the vulgar from the streets. *Shakespeare.*
Those men, and their adherents, were then looked upon by the affrighted vulgar, as greater protectors of their laws and liberties than myself. *K. Charles.*
The vulgar imagine the pretender to have been a child imposed upon the nation by the fraudulent zeal of his parents, and their bigotted counsellors. *Swift.*

VULGARITY. *n. f.* [from vulgar.]
1. Meanness; state of the lowest people.
Although their condition may place them many spheres above the multitude, yet are they still within the line of vulgarity and demerit to truth. *Brown.*
True it is, and I hope I shall not offend their vulgarities, if I say they are daily mocked into error by deifiers. *Brown.*

2. Particular instance or specimen of meanness.
Is the grand soporos of Persius, and the sublimity of Juvenal to be circumscribed with the meanness of words, and vulgarity of expression? *Dryden's Dedication to Juvenal.*

VULGARLY. *adv.* [from vulgar.] Commonly; in the ordinary manner; among the common people.
He was, which people much respect
In princes, and which pleases vulgarly,
Of goodly pers'nage, and of sweet aspect. *Daniel.*
He, that believes himself incapable of pardon, goes on without thought of reforming; such an one we call vulgarly a desperate person. *Hammond's Practical Catechism.*
As it is vulgarly understood, that he cut a passage for his army through these mighty mountains, it may seem incredible. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

VULNERABLE. *adj.* [vulnerable, Fr. vulnerabilis, Lat.] Susceptive of wounds; liable to external injuries.

UXO

Let fall thy blade on vulnerable crests;
I bear a charmed life, which must not yield
To one of woman born. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*
Achilles though dipt in Styx, yet having his heel untouched by that water, although he were fortified elsewhere, he was slain in that part, as only vulnerable in the inferior and brutal part. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

VULNERARY. *adj.* [vul craine, Fr. vulnerarius, Lat.] Used in the cure of wounds.
Try whether the same effect will not ensue, by common vulnerary plaisters. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
I kept the orifice open, and prescribed him vulneraries. *Wise man's Surgery.*

TO VULNERATE. *v. a.* [vulner, Lat.] To wound; to hurt.
De facts there is such an intercourse between the magnetick unguent and the vulnerated body. *Glenn's Scept.*

VULPINE. *adj.* [vulpinus, Lat.] Belonging to a fox.

VULTURE. *n. f.* [vultur, Lat.] A large bird of prey remarkable for voracity.
Nor the night raven, that still deadly yells,
Nor grisly vultures make us once appear'd. *Spenser.*
We've willing dames enough, there cannot be
That vulture in you to devour so many,
As will to greatness dedicate themselves.
A rav'nous vulture in his open'd side,
Her crooked beak and cruel talons try'd. *Dryden.*

VULTURINE. *adj.* [vulturinus, Lat.] Belonging to a vulture.

UXULA. *n. f.* [uxula, Lat.] In anatomy, a round soft spongy body, suspended from the palate near the foramina of the nostrils over the glottis. *Diet.*
By an instrument bended up at one end, I got up behind the uxula. *Wise man's Surgery.*

UXORIOUS. *adj.* [uxorius, Lat.] Submissively fond of a wife; infected with connubial dotage.
Towards his queen he was nothing uxorious, nor scarce indulgent; but companionable and respectful. *Bacon.*
That uxorious king, whose heart, though large,
Beguill'd by fair idolatresses, fell
To idols' soul. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*
How would'st thou insult,
When I must live uxorious to thy will
In perfect thralldom, how again betray me? *Milton.*

UXORIOUSLY. *adv.* [from uxorius.] With fond submission to a wife.
If thou art thus uxoriously inclin'd
To bear thy bondage with a willing mind,
Prepare thy neck. *Dryden's Juvenal.*

UXORIOUSNESS. *n. f.* [from uxorius.] Connubial dotage; fond submission to a wife.



W.

W,

Is a letter of which the form is not to be found in the alphabets of the learned languages; though it is not improbable that by our *w* is expressed the sound of the Roman *v*, and the Eolick *f*. Both the form and sound are excluded from the languages derived from the Latin.

W is sometimes improperly used in diphthongs as a vowel, for *u*, *v*, *u*, *v*, *u*, *v*, the sound of *w* consonant is uniform.

TO WABBLE. *v. n.* [A low, barbarous word.] To shake; to move from side to side.
If in your work you find it wabble, that is, that one side of the flat inclines to the right or left hand, with soft blows of an hammer set it to rights, and then screw it hard up. *Maxen.*

WAD. *n. f.* [freed hay, Saxen.]
1. A bundle of straw thrust close together.
2. Wadd, or black lead, is a mineral of great use and value. *Woodward.*

WADDING. *n. f.* [from wad, wad, Islandick] A kind of soft stuff loosely woven, with which the skirts of coats are stuffed out.

TO WADDLE. *v. n.* [wagghelen, Dutch, to waggle; whence, by a casual corruption, waddle.] To shake, in walking from side to side; to deviate in motion from a right line.
She could have run and waddled all about. *Shakespeare.*
The strutting petticoat smooths and levels all distinctions; while I cannot but be troubled to see so many well-shaped, innocent virgins bloated up, and waddling up and down like big-bellied women. *Spektator, N° 127.*

The farmer's goose,
Grown fat with corn and sitting still,
Can scarce get o'er the barn-door sill,
And hardly waddles forth to cool
Her belly in the neighb'ring pool.
A dabchick waddles through the copse
On feet and wings, and flies, and wades, and hops. *Pope.*
Dulness, of business the directing soul,
To human heads like bias to the bowl;
Which, as more pond'rous, makes their aim more true,
Obliquely waddling to the mark in view. *Pope.*

TO WADE. *v. n.* [from wadam, Lat. pronounced wadam.]
1. To walk through the waters; to pass water without swimming.
We'll wade to the market-place in Frenchmen's blood. *Shakespeare.*
She waded through the dirt to pluck him off. *Shakespeare.*
I am in blood
Stept in so far, that, should I wade no more,
Returning were as tedious as go o'er. *Shakespeare. Macbeth.*
He staid seven days at the Cissius, until a bridge was made for the transporting of his army, for that the river was not to be waded over. *Kneller's Hist. of the Turks.*
Then since fortune's favours fade;
You that in her arms do sleep,
Learn to swim, and not to wade,
For the hearts of kings are deep. *Wotton's Poems.*
With head, hands, wings, or feet pursues his way,
And swims, or links, or wades, or creeps, or flies. *Milton.*
It is hard to wade deep in baths where springs arise. *Brown.*
Fowls that frequent waters, and only wade, have as well long legs as long necks; and those that are made for swimming have feet like oars. *Mor's Divine Dialogues.*
Those birds only wade in the water, and do not swim. *Mor.*
As when a dabchick waddles through the copse
On feet and wings, he flies, and wades, and hops. *Pope.*

2. To pass difficultly and laboriously.
They were not permitted to enter unto war, nor conclude any league of peace, nor to wade through any act of moment between them and foreign states, unless the oracle of God, or his prophets, were first consulted with. *Hooker, b. iii.*
I have waded through the whole cause, searching the truth by the causes of truth. *Hooker.*
The substance of those controversies whereunto we have begun to wade, be rather of outward things appertaining to the church, than of any thing wherein the being of the church consisteth. *Hooker, b. iii.*

W.

WAD

WAF

Virtue gives herself light, through darkness for to wade. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*

I should chuse rather with spitting and scorn to be tumbled into the dust in blood, bearing witness to any known truth of our Lord; than, by a denial of those truths, through blood and perjury wade to a sceptre, and lord it in a throne. *South.*
'Tis not to my purpose to wade into those bottomless controversies, which, like a gulph, have swallowed up so much time of learned men. *Dent of Piety.*

The dame
Now try'd the stairs, and wading through the night,
Search'd all the deep recess, and issu'd into light. *Dryden.*
The wrathful God then plunges from above,
And where in thickest waves the sparkles drove,
There lights, and wades through fumes, and grope, his way,
Half-sing'd, half-still'd. *Dryden.*
Simonides, the more he contemplated the nature of the Deity, found that he waded but the more out of his depth, and that he lost himself in the thought. *Addison.*

WAFER. *n. f.* [wafel, Dutch.]
1. A thin cake.
Wife, make us a dinner; spare flesh, neither corn;
Make wafers and cakes, for our sheepe must be shorne. *Tusser.*
Poor Sancho they persuaded that he enjoyed a great dominion, and then gave him nothing to subsist upon but wafers and marmalade. *Pope.*

2. The bread given in the eucharist by the Romanists.
That the same body of Christ should be in a thousand places at once; that the whole body should lie hid in a little thin wafer; yet so, that the members thereof should not one run into another, but continue distinct, and have an order agreeable to a man's body, it doth exceed reason. *Hall.*

3. Paste made to close letters.

TO WAFER. *v. a.* [probably from waver.]
1. To carry through the air, or on the water.
A braver choice of dauntless spirits,
Than now the English bottoms have waft o'er,
Did never float upon the swelling tide. *Shakespeare.*
Our high admiral
Shall waft them over with our royal fleet. *Shakespeare.*
Whether cripples, who have lost their thighs, will not sink but float; their lungs being able to waft up their bodies, which are in others overpoised by the hinder legs, we have not made experiment. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*
Nor dares his transport-veffel cross the waves,
With such whole bones are not compos'd in graves:
A hundred years they wander on the shore;
At length, their penance done, are wafted o'er. *Dryden.*
Lend to this wretch your hand, and waft him o'er
To the sweet banks of yon forbidden shore. *Dryden.*
From hence might first spring that opinion of the vehicles of spirits; the vulgar conceiving that the breath was that wherein the soul was wafted and carried away. *Ray.*
They before wafted over their troops into Sicily in open vessels. *Arbutnot on Coins.*
In vain you tell your parting lover,
You wish fair winds may waft him over:
Alas! what winds can happy prove,
That bear me far from what I love? *Prior.*
Speed the soft intercourse from soul to soul,
And waft a sigh from Indus to the pole. *Pope.*

2. To beckon; to inform by a sign of any thing moving.

TO WAFER. *v. n.* To float.
It wafted nearer yet, and then she knew,
That what before she but surmisd, was true. *Dryden.*
Those trumpets his triumphant entry tell,
And now the shouts waft near the citadel. *Dryden.*

WAFER. *n. f.* [from the verb.]
1. A floating body.
From the bellowing east oft the whirlwind's wing
Sweeps up the burthen of whole wintry plains,
In one wide waft. *Thomson's Winter.*

2. Motion of a streamer. Used as a token or mean of information at sea.